AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 4, 2012

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2011–12 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 327

Introduced by Assembly Member Davis

February 10, 2011

An act to amend Section 25210.7 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to hazardous waste. An act to amend Sections 667 and 1170.12 of the Penal Code, relating to sentencing.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 327, as amended, Davis. Hazardous waste: perchlorate. Sentencing: three strikes.

Existing law, contained in 2 initiative statutes, commonly known as the Three Strikes law, requires increased penalties for certain recidivist offenders in addition to any other enhancement or penalty provisions that may apply. Existing law requires that if a defendant has 2 or more prior violent or serious felony convictions, the term for the current felony conviction shall be an indeterminate term of imprisonment in the state prison for life with a minimum term to be served, as specified.

This bill would provide that a defendant who has 2 or more prior violent or serious felony convictions shall receive the enhanced indeterminate life sentence only if the defendant's current conviction is for a serious or violent felony, as defined.

The bill would provide that it would become effective only when submitted to, and approved by, the voters, and would require the Secretary of State to submit the measure to the voters at the November 6, 2012, statewide general election.

Existing law, administered by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, prohibits the management of hazardous waste and a violation

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of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. The Perchlorate Contamination Prevention Act prohibits a person from managing perchlorate materials, except in compliance with the best management practices specified in the regulations adopted by the department.

This bill would make nonsubstantive changes and delete obsolete provisions in that act.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 667 of the Penal Code is amended to 2 read:
- 3 667. (a) (1) In compliance with subdivision (b) of Section 4 1385, any person convicted of a serious felony who previously has been convicted of a serious felony in this state or of any offense 6 committed in another jurisdiction which includes all of the elements 7 of any serious felony, shall receive, in addition to the sentence 8 imposed by the court for the present offense, a five-year enhancement for each such prior conviction on charges brought 10 and tried separately. The terms of the present offense and each 11 enhancement shall run consecutively.
 - (2) This subdivision shall not be applied when the punishment imposed under other provisions of law would result in a longer term of imprisonment. There is no requirement of prior incarceration or commitment for this subdivision to apply.
 - (3) The Legislature may increase the length of the enhancement of sentence provided in this subdivision by a statute passed by majority vote of each house thereof.
 - (4) As used in this subdivision, "serious felony" means a serious felony listed in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7.
 - (5) This subdivision shall not apply to a person convicted of selling, furnishing, administering, or giving, or offering to sell, give furnish. administer, or to a minor methamphetamine-related drug or any precursors methamphetamine unless the prior conviction was for a serious felony described in subparagraph (24) of subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7.
- 28 (b) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting subdivisions 29 (b) to (i), inclusive, to ensure longer prison sentences and greater

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punishment for those who commit a felony and have been previously convicted of serious and/or violent felony offenses.

- (c) Notwithstanding any other law, if a defendant has been convicted of a felony and it has been pled and proved that the defendant has one or more prior felony convictions as defined in subdivision (d), the court shall adhere to each of the following:
- (1) There shall not be an aggregate term limitation for purposes of consecutive sentencing for any subsequent felony conviction.
- (2) Probation for the current offense shall not be granted, nor shall execution or imposition of the sentence be suspended for any prior offense.
- (3) The length of time between the prior felony conviction and the current felony conviction shall not affect the imposition of sentence.
- (4) There shall not be a commitment to any other facility other than the state prison. Diversion shall not be granted nor shall the defendant be eligible for commitment to the California Rehabilitation Center as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 3050) of Chapter 1 of Division 3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (5) The total amount of credits awarded pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 2930) of Chapter 7 of Title 1 of Part 3 shall not exceed one-fifth of the total term of imprisonment imposed and shall not accrue until the defendant is physically placed in the state prison.
- (6) If there is a current conviction for more than one felony count not committed on the same occasion, and not arising from the same set of operative facts, the court shall sentence the defendant consecutively on each count pursuant to subdivision (e).
- (7) If there is a current conviction for more than one serious or violent felony as described in paragraph (6), the court shall impose the sentence for each conviction consecutive to the sentence for any other conviction for which the defendant may be consecutively sentenced in the manner prescribed by law.
- (8) Any sentence imposed pursuant to subdivision (e) will be imposed consecutive to any other sentence which the defendant is already serving, unless otherwise provided by law.

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(d) Notwithstanding any other law and for the purposes of subdivisions (b) to (i), inclusive, a prior conviction of a felony shall be defined as:

- (1) Any offense defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 as a violent felony or any offense defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 as a serious felony in this state. The determination of whether a prior conviction is a prior felony conviction for purposes of subdivisions (b) to (i), inclusive, shall be made upon the date of that prior conviction and is not affected by the sentence imposed unless the sentence automatically, upon the initial sentencing, converts the felony to a misdemeanor. None of the following dispositions shall affect the determination that a prior conviction is a prior felony for purposes of subdivisions (b) to (i), inclusive:
 - (A) The suspension of imposition of judgment or sentence.
 - (B) The stay of execution of sentence.
- (C) The commitment to the State Department of Health Services as a mentally disordered sex offender following a conviction of a felony.
- (D) The commitment to the California Rehabilitation Center or any other facility whose function is rehabilitative diversion from the state prison.
- (2) A conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense that, if committed in California, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison. A prior conviction of a particular felony shall include a conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense that includes all of the elements of the particular felony as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 or subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7.
- (3) A prior juvenile adjudication shall constitute a prior felony conviction for purposes of sentence enhancement if:
- (A) The juvenile was 16 years of age or older at the time he or she committed the prior offense.
- (B) The prior offense is listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or described in paragraph (1) or (2) as a felony.
- (C) The juvenile was found to be a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law.
- (D) The juvenile was adjudged a ward of the juvenile court within the meaning of Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code because the person committed an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

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(e) For purposes of subdivisions (b) to (i), inclusive, and in addition to any other enhancement or punishment provisions which may apply, the following shall apply where a defendant has a prior felony conviction:

- (1) If a defendant has one prior felony conviction, as defined in subdivision (d), that has been pled and proved, the determinate term or minimum term for an indeterminate term shall be twice the term otherwise provided as punishment for the current felony conviction.
- (2) (A) If a defendant has two or more prior felony convictions, as defined in subdivision (d), that have been pled and proved, the term for the a current felony conviction for an offense defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 as a violent felony or in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 as a serious felony shall be an indeterminate term of life imprisonment with a minimum term of the indeterminate sentence calculated as the greater of:
- (i) Three times the term otherwise provided as punishment for each current felony conviction subsequent to the two or more prior felony convictions.
 - (ii) Imprisonment in the state prison for 25 years.
- (iii) The term determined by the court pursuant to Section 1170 for the underlying conviction, including any enhancement applicable under Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 1170) of Title 7 of Part 2, or any period prescribed by Section 190 or 3046.
- (B) The indeterminate term described in subparagraph (A) shall be served consecutive to any other term of imprisonment for which a consecutive term may be imposed by law. Any other term imposed subsequent to any indeterminate term described in subparagraph (A) shall not be merged therein but shall commence at the time the person would otherwise have been released from prison.
- (f) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, subdivisions (b) to (i), inclusive, shall be applied in every case in which a defendant has a prior felony conviction as defined in subdivision (d). The prosecuting attorney shall plead and prove each prior felony conviction except as provided in paragraph (2).
- (2) The prosecuting attorney may move to dismiss or strike a prior felony conviction allegation in the furtherance of justice pursuant to Section 1385, or if there is insufficient evidence to prove the prior conviction. If upon the satisfaction of the court that

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there is insufficient evidence to prove the prior felony conviction,
the court may dismiss or strike the allegation.

- (g) Prior felony convictions shall not be used in plea bargaining as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1192.7. The prosecution shall plead and prove all known prior felony convictions and shall not enter into any agreement to strike or seek the dismissal of any prior felony conviction allegation except as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (f).
- (h) All references to existing statutes in subdivisions (c) to (g), inclusive, are to statutes as they existed on June 30, 1993.
- (i) If any provision of subdivisions (b) to (h), inclusive, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of those subdivisions which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of those subdivisions are severable.
- (j) The provisions of this section shall not be amended by the Legislature except by statute passed in each house by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership concurring, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the electors.
- SEC. 2. Section 1170.12 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 1170.12. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a defendant has been convicted of a felony and it has been pled and proved that the defendant has one or more prior felony convictions, as defined in subdivision (b), the court shall adhere to each of the following:
- (1) There shall not be an aggregate term limitation for purposes of consecutive sentencing for any subsequent felony conviction.
- (2) Probation for the current offense shall not be granted, nor shall execution or imposition of the sentence be suspended for any prior offense.
- (3) The length of time between the prior felony conviction and the current felony conviction shall not affect the imposition of sentence.
- (4) There shall not be a commitment to any other facility other than the state prison. Diversion shall not be granted nor shall the defendant be eligible for commitment to the California Rehabilitation Center as provided in Article 2 (commencing with

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Section 3050) of Chapter 1 of Division 3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

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- (5) The total amount of credits awarded pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 2930) of Chapter 7 of Title 1 of Part 3 shall not exceed one-fifth of the total term of imprisonment imposed and shall not accrue until the defendant is physically placed in the state prison.
- (6) If there is a current conviction for more than one felony count not committed on the same occasion, and not arising from the same set of operative facts, the court shall sentence the defendant consecutively on each count pursuant to this section.
- (7) If there is a current conviction for more than one serious or violent felony as described in paragraph (6) of this subdivision, the court shall impose the sentence for each conviction consecutive to the sentence for any other conviction for which the defendant may be consecutively sentenced in the manner prescribed by law.
- (8) Any sentence imposed pursuant to this section will be imposed consecutive to any other sentence which the defendant is already serving, unless otherwise provided by law.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and for the purposes of this section, a prior conviction of a felony shall be defined as:
- (1) Any offense defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 as a violent felony or any offense defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 as a serious felony in this state. The determination of whether a prior conviction is a prior felony conviction for purposes of this section shall be made upon the date of that prior conviction and is not affected by the sentence imposed unless the sentence automatically, upon the initial sentencing, converts the felony to a misdemeanor. None of the following dispositions shall affect the determination that a prior conviction is a prior felony for purposes of this section:
 - (A) The suspension of imposition of judgment or sentence.
 - (B) The stay of execution of sentence.
- (C) The commitment to the State Department of Health Services as a mentally disordered sex offender following a conviction of a felony.
- (D) The commitment to the California Rehabilitation Center or any other facility whose function is rehabilitative diversion from the state prison.

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(2) A conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense that, if committed in California, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison. A prior conviction of a particular felony shall include a conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense that includes all of the elements of the particular felony as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 or subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7.

- (3) A prior juvenile adjudication shall constitute a prior felony conviction for purposes of sentence enhancement if:
- (A) The juvenile was sixteen years of age or older at the time he or she committed the prior offense, and
 - (B) The prior offense is
- (i) listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or
 - (ii) listed in this subdivision as a felony, and
- (C) The juvenile was found to be a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law, and
- (D) The juvenile was adjudged a ward of the juvenile court within the meaning of Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code because the person committed an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (c) For purposes of this section, and in addition to any other enhancements or punishment provisions which may apply, the following shall apply where a defendant has a prior felony conviction:
- (1) If a defendant has one prior felony conviction, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), that has been pled and proved, the determinate term or minimum term for an indeterminate term shall be twice the term otherwise provided as punishment for the current felony conviction.
- (2) (A) If a defendant has two or more prior felony convictions, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), that have been pled and proved, the term for the current felony conviction *for an offense defined in subdivision* (c) of Section 667.5 as a violent felony or in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 as a serious felony shall be an indeterminate term of life imprisonment with a minimum term of the indeterminate sentence calculated as the greater of
- (i) three times the term otherwise provided as punishment for each current felony conviction subsequent to the two or more prior felony convictions, or
 - (ii) twenty-five years or

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(iii) the term determined by the court pursuant to Section 1170 for the underlying conviction, including any enhancement applicable under Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 1170) of Title 7 of Part 2, or any period prescribed by Section 190 or 3046.

- (B) The indeterminate term described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of this subdivision shall be served consecutive to any other term of imprisonment for which a consecutive term may be imposed by law. Any other term imposed subsequent to any indeterminate term described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of this subdivision shall not be merged therein but shall commence at the time the person would otherwise have been released from prison.
- (d) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this section shall be applied in every case in which a defendant has a prior felony conviction as defined in this section. The prosecuting attorney shall plead and prove each prior felony conviction except as provided in paragraph (2).
- (2) The prosecuting attorney may move to dismiss or strike a prior felony conviction allegation in the furtherance of justice pursuant to Section 1385, or if there is insufficient evidence to prove the prior conviction. If upon the satisfaction of the court that there is insufficient evidence to prove the prior felony conviction, the court may dismiss or strike the allegation.
- (e) Prior felony convictions shall not be used in plea bargaining, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1192.7. The prosecution shall plead and prove all known prior felony convictions and shall not enter into any agreement to strike or seek the dismissal of any prior felony conviction allegation except as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d).
- SEC. 3. (a) Sections 1 and 2 of this act affect initiative statutes, and shall become effective only when submitted to, and approved by, the voters of California, pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 10 of Article II of the California Constitution.
- (b) The Secretary of State shall submit Sections 1 and 2 of this act to the voters for approval at the November 6, 2012, statewide general election.
- SECTION 1. Section 25210.7 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 25210.7. A person shall not manage perchlorate materials unless the management complies with the best management

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- practices specified in the regulations adopted by the department
 pursuant to Section 25210.6.